

The Daily Gazetteer.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 8. 1739.

No 1287.

To RALPH FREEMAN, Esq;

SIR,



THE last great Resort of the Malcontents, when they are pushed by Argument, is appealing to Experience. Look, say they, upon the Events in Europe, and consider our prophetic Warnings concerning them, delivered by our inspired Writers the Authors of the Craftsman and of the Craftsman's Friend, and you will always find, that we have foresaid exactly what fell out:—And what then?—Why, since we are not false Prophets, you ought to believe us perfect Politicians. For my Part, I am content to believe you any Thing; it is the Trusting you in any Thing that I am afraid of. However, that your Guessing right should give you a Title to the Direction of all Things is what I cannot admit, even supposing all your Boasts to be founded in Fact; since it is easier to foresee Things, than to prevent them; and since there are Events which a Man of common Experience may foresee, and which a Man of the utmost Prudence knows not how to avoid. For Example, some who saw the Chiefs of the Tory Party not go, but run into the Prince of Orange, when he landed in 1688. and heard the warm, inflaming Counsels they gave him; Some, I say, who saw and heard these Things, had Penetration enough to pronounce, That these very Men would be as ready to desert and betray him, as now they were in Betraying and Deserting their Royal Master. But tho' this was foresaid, who could prevent it? To preserve them, would have cost them more than the Nation could afford: Letting them go inspired them with implacable Malice against those who bear their utmost Endeavours to serve the King and the Nation. This seems to be a full Proof, that profane Prophecy is not to be taken as a Guide in Policy.

THE Doctrine of the Malcontents, tho' it may, and certainly does, on many Occasions, suit their Purposes very well, yet is it far from being founded on true and solid Principles. For to reason on a Man's Conduct from Events, was never yet thought just by any Man, whose Brains were not influenced by Party Prejudices. We have often seen the best and wisest Counsels baffled by rash and violent Measures; but, sure, this did not change the Nature of Things; those Counsels were still laudable, and such Measures detestable. To say, therefore, that the Endeavours used by the present Ministry, to preserve the Peace of Europe, were wrong in their Nature, because they are not absolutely attended with Success, is saying Nothing to the Purpose: Or, Grant it were so, it would destroy the Malcontents. For if their Want of Success proves the Ministry a weak or a bad Ministry, then Want of Success in the Malcontents, proves this to be a weak or wicked Opposition. But, as I said before, this is an absurd Way of Arguing; and, as I have shewn, by proving too much, shews its Unfitness to prove any Thing.

HOWEVER, as Mr. D'Auvergne, Mr. Hampden, and their Associates, continually harp upon this String, I think it may not be amiss, to enter a little deeper into the Merits of their Cause; by doing which I make no Question but I shall be able to prove, that it would be hard, notwithstanding all their Predications, to burn any of the Malcontent Sophisters for Witchcraft, unless some Jesuit fate in Judgment; who, by remarking the Likeness between him and Rebellion, should infer that their being guilty of the latter, ought to subject them to the usual Punishment of the former. This I am led to believe, from a Persuasion that in all their Fortune-telling, they never dealt with any Devils worse than themselves, nor performed any greater Feat than a House-breaker might have done, who should have spent the Morning in predicting what Houses would be robb'd in the Night. It is easy to foresee the Mischief we intend to do, and yet upon this Basis is built all the prophetic Reputation of the Malcontents, as shall be proved to every Man's Satisfaction who is not a Malcontent: For I know the first Article of his Creed, is that nothing ever shall satisfy him.

THE Soothsayings of the Malcontents may be divided into Forebodings of great Mischief at Home, and fair Warnings of very ill Luck Abroad. For, like their Brethren the French Prophets, I think they have taken special Care to let us hear nothing but Woe, Woe, Woe, the common Language of all Enthusiasts. If, therefore, I can shew that they might be enabled to throw out both these Sort of Predications, without having attained any Proficiency in the Black Art, my Clients will stand acquitted of Witchcraft, in the strict Sense of the Word, tho' if it were extended to such as are evil-eyed, malicious, or ready to sell themselves to Satan, in Order to purchase the Power of hurting others, I confess I should throw up my Brief, and despair of the Cause in any Hands.

As to Domestic Threatenings, I think they fall chiefly under the Three Heads of Luxury, Corruption, and Disaffection, with which they assured us these Nations would be plagued; to punish them, I suppose, for rejecting the Counsels of the Malcontents, when every Body knows that they have since insisted copiously on each Head, from a full Persuasion that their Words were come to pass, and that every Instance they could produce of Luxury, Corruption, and Disaffection, was an Instance of their own Wisdom, and of the Want of Wisdom in the Ministry.

As to Luxury, they had good Grounds to say it would increase. First, Because it always increases, where there is a necessary Supply of Wealth; which being our Case, he who knows the One must know the Other. Secondly, Luxury is most visible in Times of Peace, being one of many bad Fruits of a good Cause; and therefore our Counsels being bent to promote Peace might well warrant them in guessing that Luxury would rather rise than fall. Thirdly, The Malcontents themselves have promoted it with all their Power. They have, indeed, disguised it, as they do every Thing, by calling it Beneficence, Generosity, Hospitality, and what not; tho' these very Names are apply'd to what they call Luxury in other People.

WITH REGARD to Corruption, these Gentlemen might well speak of its Progress, if we consider that they have first of all apply'd this Word to the King's Service, and done their Endeavour to persuade the People, that a Man could not do them Justice, who held any Place in the Administration, or even in the Household of their Sovereign. Next they gave it Place indiscriminately, where-ever an Election went against them, without alleging any Sort of Evidence; but supposing very modestly, that a malicious Assertion might well enough supply its Place, to their Reader at least; nor do I perceive that they have been very much out in their Account. Lastly, They have exerted their utmost Force to make such an Influence, as might possibly be filed Corruption necessary, by opposing without Distinction every Measure that was expedient for the King or Nation's Service; influencing all Debates, within Doors and without; interfering even in Family Differences, neglecting no Art however mean, no Step however rude or base, which might serve to disturb the Administration, or to force it on Methods disagreeable to itself, merely for the Sake of preserving the Publick.

BUT to prophesy of Disaffection, as the necessary Fruit of the Conduct of the Ministry, was certainly a very bold Stroke, considering the constant Course of the Malcontents, which must naturally incline every Man that was not blind, to ascribe that Disaffection to another, that is, to its proper Cause. For have not these Men been whispering in private Companies, declaiming at Coffee-houses, speaking in ———, writing circular Letters, publishing seditious Papers, spreading vindictive Pamphlets, handing about scandalous Pictures, in order to make the Ministry, their Master, and his Family, vile in the Eyes of the Nation? And what is this but sowing, watering, and bringing Disaffection to its highest Pitch? Which being done, to prophesy of it is to boast of it, and to pretend to throw it upon others, is to mock and deride the People; it is upbraiding them with Want of common Understanding; and they who proceed in this Track must believe their Disciples deficient in common Sense indeed, if in the Course of so many Years they never considered what Crafts that is of which Mr. D'Auvergne is Master. True it is, I have always thought, that scarce any thing could be too gross for a Party, who for Years together have cherish'd the Writings of one who calls himself a Deceiver; for

Craftsman, I think, can mean nothing left. I might on this Occasion, take notice of those foolish Reflections which have been from time to time made on his Majesty's having Bread for his Family, of the stirring up People to mob in Defence of Geneva, and insinuating such an excessive Power in the infallible Voice of the Vulgar as lost Porteus his Life, had well nigh cost the City of Edinburgh her Liberty, and brought the poor Weavers in the West to the Gallows. Once however the Party were out in their Predications. The Secession produced nothing but Laughter; what they design'd a Tragedy came not up to a Comedy, but dwindled to a Farce, which was so ill acted, that nothing but the Spirit of the Thing, and the Puffing of its Partizans, could engage one to laugh.

As to the Sights, Insults, and otheragrant Marks of Disrespect which Great Britain may in the Course of a few Years have sustained from foreign Powers, I in my Conscience believe the Malcontents might give good Account of them before they happened, without Inspiration from above, or conjuring up any thing from below.

For a first, their own Treaty of Utrecht left the Government excessively embarrassed, it being equally impracticable to restore the Grand Alliance or to maintain the Peace on the Foot which their able Plenipotentiaries had settled it on. For the Emperor would not be content without Sicily, and the stipulating for a District about Gibraltar, made the Keeping of that Fortress in those Days a Thing of great Difficulty. Besides, our Reputation was lost with foreign Powers, who were, and 'tis to be fear'd are, still afraid of being treated, if they ally themselves with us, as we treated the Dutch at Denain, or the Catalans when they endeavour'd to defend Barcelona, whom we not only deserted contrary to Treaty, but suffered also an English Squadron to assist in reducing them.

SECONDLY, as to our Disputes with Spain, they have been chiefly owing to the Ambition and Want of Probity visible in Two Ministers, who have not been more odious to us, than to the rest of Europe: I mean Albion and Ripparda. Nor is it doubted that the former of these hath of late Years interfered again, and recommended the same high, imperious, impracticable Schemes, whereby he had once before like to have ruined Spain, as he did most effectually embarrass all Europe: Where such Men as these have Credit, Fair-dealing and just Actions will not be expected by wise Men. These therefore who foresaw our being perplex'd with such Managers, have no such mighty Reason to value themselves upon their Penetration.

BUT Thirdly, the Malcontents, for obtaining a better Prospect into foreign Affairs, have always had their Agents ABROAD, who spoke the same Language that they did at home; that is, had represented us as a debauched, corrupted, and declining People; which, without doubt, could not but induce those Steps which have been taken towards us of late Years, and of which none have complained so heavily as they. As a Proof of this, I cannot but put the Reader in mind, that the Brother of Lord Gage, who liv'd like a Goose at the Convention, is at present in Spain, and having miscarried in all others, is at last engaged in a political Mine, which some suspect not to be very deep because he has a Concern in it. In France again the Achilles of the Party lives with all imaginable Ecstacy, and is wasting the Money he rais'd by the Sale of his Fortune here, in drinking to the Confusion of his Country, which he has sold more than once, and which he is allowed to visit with Impunity, tho' it is well known he can have no other Business here, than to concert Ways and Means for selling her again. By this time, I suppose it is pretty plainly seen, what Sort of Second Sight that is, which the Sages of the Malcontents possess. A Gift purely their own indeed, but a Gift of such a Sort as none but the Father of Fraud could bestow, and none but these hopeful Sons of Crafts could accept.

IT is with great Satisfaction, Sir, that I inform you this is the last Trouble you will receive from me. I hope I have in the Course of these Letters set the Sources of our present Differences in a true Light; exposed that scandalous Measure the Secession, unravel'd the Mystery of Corruption, destroy'd that chimerical Independence for which the Malcontents argue, and have shewn their boasted Penetration to be but the joint Effects of Malice at home, and a traitorous Correspondence abroad. I do not doubt but I shall be call'd a Blockhead, a Hurling,

Hirking, a signal Scribler, by Men whom I personally know to be such; but all the Answer I shall afford them is this, That when they have told as much Truth as I have done, they may, without Shame, receive their Wages, which they take at present for opposing Truth against the Light of their own Consciences. In which dark State I leave them.

I am, S I R,

Your Friend and Servant,

HYDE.

Yesterday arriv'd a Mail from Holland, with these farther Particulars of the Action at Crotzka, on the 11th ult. O. S. between the Imperialists and the Turks.

A Letter from an Officer in the Imperial Army, dated the Day following, says, the only Road which led to the Turks Camp at Crotzka, was very woody and rugged, and so narrow, that the Imperial Army was obliged to march in One Column; that the Attack was begun a little before Day by some Hussars, supported by Palfi's and Lanthidri's Regiments of Cuirassiers, and One of Dragoons; who fell upon the Enemy's Piquet Guard, and routed them; but the Turks return'd immediately after, in a greater Number, with terrible Shouts, and falling with great Fury upon the advanc'd Troops quickly surrounded them, and tho' the latter sustain'd their Fire with very great Bravery, they had been entirely cut to Pieces, had it not been for the Arrival of 18 Companies of Grenadiers, which came out of the Wood and attack'd the Turks with all the Bravery imaginable, but could not break thro' them; which gave the Imperialists sufficient Reason to think, that they had not to do with a Detachment, but with the whole Turkish Army, which some computed at 60000, and others at 90000 Men. In this first Attack, the Regiment of Palfi lost the Colonel, the Lieutenant Colonel, 7 Captains, 8 Lieutenants, and 6 Cornets. That while the Grenadiers were engaged, the other Troops, which came successively out of the Wood, advanced by a Passage so narrow, that the Turks attacked every Regiment as fast as it came up; which gave Occasion to so many particular Skirmishes, till after the whole Army was pass'd, which took up several Hours, when the Battle became more regular; that the Turks had not only the Advantage of the Ground, but had cast up Intrenchments, and erected a kind of Fort, from whence they made a smart and a constant Fire upon the Imperialists. That during the hottest Part of the Battle, one of the Imperial Regiments entered the Enemy's Intrenchments, but not being supported, was oblig'd to give Way, which occasion'd some Disorder, and made the Imperialists think of retreating, the rather because it was already 9 o'Clock at Night, and the Cavalry had been out near 24 Hours, without having had the least Nourishment. That they retreated accordingly in good Order to the Camp at Zweybruck on the Danube, 4 Miles from Belgrade, with all their wounded Men, of whom there is a great Number; and that 'tis reckon'd the Germans lost near 6000 Men in this bloody Engagement— 'Tis thought the Turks were reinforc'd by fresh Troops.

A Letter of the 14th ult. O. S. from the Lines of Circumvallation about Belgrade (to which the Germans remov'd their Camp the Day before from Zweybruck and Wischnitz for Want of Forage) says, that on the 12th, viz. the Day after the Battle, the Turks came about 6 in the Morning before the Camp at Zweybruck, and attack'd some of the Germans advanced Posts with very great Fury, but were vigorously repulsed; and at length seeing the good Countenance of the Army, which was then join'd by the Body under General Neuperg, they resolv'd, after some Skirmishing with the Imperial Hussars, to retire towards Crotzka. This Letter adds, That the Imperial Flotilla, which, during the Battle at Crotzka, made a great Fire on the Enemy's Camp, hearing of the Retreat of the Imperialists, weigh'd Anchor, and was return'd under the Shelter of Belgrade on the Day the Letter was dated. When it came away, the Turks were seen hovering on the Hills of Wischnitz, to the Left of Belgrade; and their advanc'd Troops had already begun to skirmish with the Imperialists, who, whatever was the Enemy's Design, lay all under Arms to receive them.

Letters of the 21st ult. from Vienna say, That an Express was just arriv'd from the Commandant of Belgrade, with Advice that the Marshal de Wallis, after having thrown 12 Battalions into that Place, pass'd the Danube on the 15th, and went and encamp'd on the Banks of the River Temes, in the Bannate of Temeswar. The Commandant added, that the Turks had already invested the City on the

Side of Servia; but that it was well provided with every Thing, and he was preparing for a vigorous Defence of it, in case the Turks should come to attack it.

As to the late Action, the Letters take Notice that it was one of the most memorable Engagements which has been for a long time; that it lasted 19 Hours, from 2 o'Clock in the Morning to 9 at Night; that all that Time, and during the March too, neither the Men nor the Horses had any Nourishment; that the Victory was doubtful all Day long; that neither Side could break thro' the other, tho' both attempted it several Times; that the Turks did not disturb the Germans in their Retreat, either for Want of knowing it, or of Ability to undertake it; and that 'tis certain their Loss is very considerable, Heaps of their Dead having been seen pill'd upon one another.

They write from Transylvania, That a Colonel in the Service of Russia has brought News to the Prince de Lobkowitz, that a Column of Count Munich's Army had already pass'd the Niefter, and was enter'd into Moldavia.

We hear that the Right Hon. the Earl of Crawford, who was a Volunteer in the late Battle, and serv'd as Aid de Camp to the young Prince of Waldeck, who was kill'd in the Action, was very much wounded, and is under the Care of the best Surgeons at Belgrade. 'Tis confirm'd the Prince of Hesse-Rhinfels was kill'd.

They write from Warsaw, That a Courier arriv'd there on the 16th ult. O. S. from Podolia, with Advice that the Turks and Tartars having pass'd the Niefter, immediately march'd to meet the Russians; and that the Ottoman Army, consisting of above 100,000 Men, was but 4 Miles distant from the Velt-Marshal de Munich, whose Army consisted of 50,000 Regular Troops, besides the Cossacks, so that the News of a Battle was expected every Day.

HOME PORTS.

Deal, August, 6. Wind S. W. The Terrible Bomb is sail'd. Remain the Men of War and Merchant Ships, as in my last; with the Dispatch, Ryland, for Figueira.

Graveland, August, 6. Pass'd by the Agadier, Dodson, from Santa Cruz in Barbary; the Duke de Humiere, Judgson, from Bologne; the Mary, Gilby, from Calais; the London, Willis, from Norway; and the Italian Merchant, Carterer, from Leghorn.

Arrived at several Ports.

At Dover, the Princess of Brazil, Guillon, from Malaga, for Hull; the Molly, Mee, from Marseilles, for Hamburg; the —, Furlong, from Leghorn, for Middleburgh; and the Union, Gibson, from Gallipoly, for Rotterdam.

At Lisbon, the Catherine, Malan, from Genoa; and the Agnes and Betty, Bream, from Philadelphia.

L O N D O N.

The Goodwin, Capt. Bowme, lately arriv'd at Bristol from Jamaica, brings News of the Lovely Betty, Spence, which sail'd from Jamaica the 12th of May last for London, being ashore in the Gulph of Florida.

Yesterday was perform'd the annual Ceremony of hunting the Ram at Eaton School, at which several Persons of Distinction were present, and also at the fine Exercises which were perform'd on Occasion of the Election of the young Gentlemen on the Foundation to be sent to King's College in Cambridge.

This Day, if the Weather permits, his Majesty, the Duke, and the Princesses will take the Diversion of hunting a Stag in Richmond new Park.

On Saturday last the Assizes ended at Bedford, when several Prisoners were try'd, but none capitally convicted; and, according to Custom, the Sheriffs presented the Judges with white Gloves.

Next Saturday his Majesty will review his own Royal Regiment of Welsh Fusiliers, commanded by Lieutenant General Sabine, on Hounslow Heath.

Mr. Bradshaw of Soho-square has purchased the great Centre-house in Grosvenor-square of Mr Hunt and Partner, for 7000 Pounds, as we hear, for the Duke of Norfolk.

His Majesty's Ship the Revenge, a Third Rate of 70 Guns, is order'd round from Chatham to Deptford, to be rebuilt. And

The Company of the Revenge is to be turn'd over to the Boyne, a Third Rate of 80 Guns, which is order'd round from Deptford to Chatham.

Whereas Tickets in the present Lottery are delivering at the Bank, to those who will complete their Payments on them, I do hereby give Notice to all Persons possessed of Receipts under my Hand, That they may exchange them for Tickets, at my Office at the Union Coffee-house,

over-against the Royal Exchange, Cornhill; where Tickets will continue to be sold, as also Halves, Quarters, and Eighth Parts of Tickets. At the said Office will be kept Exact Numerical and Register Books, by
RICHARD SHERGOLD, Printer to the
Honourable the Commissioners of the Lottery

BANKRUPTS.

John Springall, of the City of Norwich, Weaver and Chapman.

John Hooker, of Piccadilly, in the Parish of St. James, Westminster, in the County of Middlesex, Hosier and Hatter.

High Water this Day	Morning	Evening
at London Bridge.	02 28	02 30

Bank Stock 136 3-4ths. India 152 3-4ths. Sea 93 3-4ths to 94. Old Annuity 108 1-8th to 109. New ditto 106 1-8th. Three per Cent. 99. Seven per Cent. Loan 105. Five per Cent. ditto 89. Royal Assurance nothing done. London Assurance 10 3-4ths. African 13 1-half. India Bonds 21. 9s. Prem. South Sea ditto 15 a. Bank Circulation 31. 5s. Premium. Salt Tallow 1-half to 1 1-half Premium. English Copper 91. 1-2. Welsh ditto 15s. Three 1-half per Cent. Banker's Orders 1 per Cent. Discount. Three per Cent. ditto 94 3-4ths. Million Bank 115. Lottery Tickets 51. 4s.

Admiralty Office, August 6. 1779.

THE Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty do hereby direct, that all the Lieutenants of his Majesty's Navy, who are not now employed, do forthwith give an Account to this Office of the Places of their Abode.

J. Barchin.

Admiralty-Office, August 1. 1779.

HIS Majesty having been graciously pleased, by his Warrant under his Royal Sign Manual, dated the 10th of June 1733, to establish certain Rules and Orders for the better Government of the Charity for the Relief of poor Widows of Commission and Warrant Officers of the Royal Navy: These are to give Notice to all such Widows whose Husbands died on or since the 30th of August 1733, that Copies of the said Rules and Orders are laid out at the Commissioners of his Majesty's Navy, at Chatham, Portsmouth, and Plymouth; as also with the Clerk of the Cheque, at Deptford, Woolwich, and Sheerness; and with the Naval Officers at Harwich, Deal, and Havre; where they may be inform'd of all Particulars which relate to the Benefit of the said Charity, and receive the proper Certificates for that Purpose. But such Widows as live at 100 great a Distance from the Places above-mentioned, may apply by Letter to Thomas Corbett, Esq; at the Admiralty-Office, who will send them all necessary Information. And the Governors of the said Charity intending to distribute to the Widows of such Sea Officers who died before the 30th of August 1733, and whose Circumstances are within the Rules of the Establishment, their Share of the Bounty granted by Parliament; these are to give Notice of the same to all such Widows, that they may present the proper Certificates and Affidavits, and send or bring them hither. And the Court of Assistants do hereby give Notice, that they will meet at this Office on Tuesday the 11th of September next, at Eight o'Clock in the Morning, to receive the Claims of such Widows as shall be qualified according to the said Rules and Orders.

This Day is published,
(Price bound One Shilling and Sixpence)
Designed for the Use of Persons of all Degrees, as well
Natives as Foreigners.

A COMPLEAT GUIDE to all Persons
who have any Trade or Concern with the City of
LONDON, and Parts adjacent.

CONTAINING,

- I. The Names of All the Streets, Squares, Lanes, Courts, Alleys, &c. in the said City, and within the Bill of Mortality.
- II. The Names of the Churches, Chapels, Meeting-houses, &c. within the said Bill of Mortality, and where situated; as also an Account of the City Companies, their Halls, &c.
- III. An Account of the Stage-Coaches and Carriers throughout England and Scotland; where they Inn, and when they Go out.
- IV. The Rates of Watermen, Hackney Coachmen, Chaises, Carmen, and Porters; of the Penny-Post Office, what kept, and to what Places they send Letters.
- V. The Names and Places of Abode of the most Eminent Merchants and Traders in London, alphabetically digested.
- VI. Useful Tables, which shew the Value of any Quantity of Goods, from One Farthing to Twenty-seven Shillings. Being the Exactest and most Comprehensive Piece of the Kind hitherto published.

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